THE ROYAL ARMOURY

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Charles XI (fam.)

Family Portrait, Charles XI, of Ehrenstrahl.

Gustav Vasa's helmet from 1540 approximately.

Gustav Vasas armur, 1540th.

Arab-Turkish saddle owned by King Gustav III.

Gustav III's celadondräkt, 1777

Gustav III of Sweden infantry officer rapier attached im apparel.

Gustav III's French hunting costume, use the hovjakt Versailles 1771st

1792

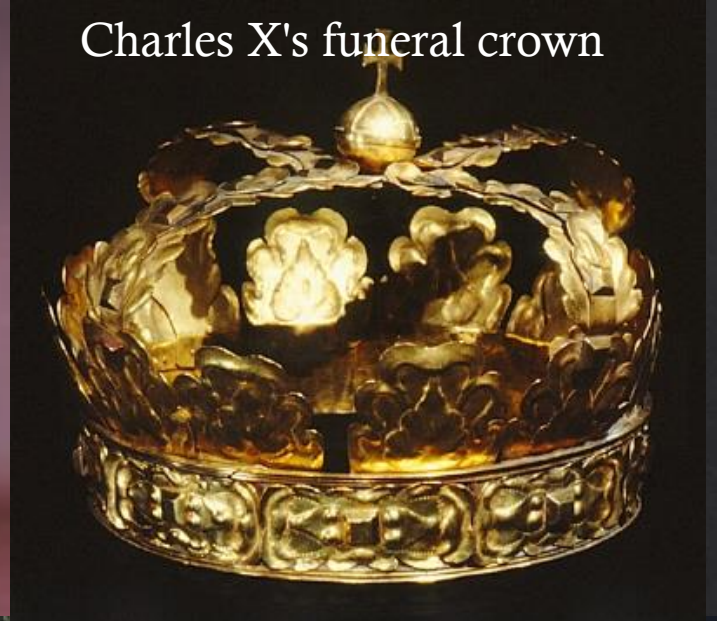
Gustav IV Adolf of Sweden's coronation dress.

Hat accompanying Charles XII's uniform worn at Fredriksten fortress in 1718. bullet holes visible beneath the brass button.

Charles's shirt from 1718th

Charles X's coronation dress -

Charles X's funeral crown



Medal buckle Oscar II

Charles XIV John of Sweden-Norway (Bernadotte), crowning apparel from 1818th

Nils Brahe

Per Brahe

Count Nils Brahe (14 October 1604 – 21 November 1632) was a Swedish soldier and younger brother of Per Brahe and Margareta Brahe. He served with distinction under King Gustavus Adolphus, who regarded him as the best general in the Swedish army after Lennart Torstenson.

Brahe was born at Rydboholm Castle (now in Österåker Municipality) in Uppland. He was the son of riksråd Count Abraham Pedersson Brahe of Visingsborg (1569-1630) and Elsa Gyllenstierna of Lundholm, and as such the brother of Margareta Brahe and Per Brahe, and the cousin of Ebba Brahe.

In 1630 he accompanied Gustavus into Germany, in the Thirty Years' War and in 1631 was appointed colonel of "the yellow regiment," the king's world-renowned life-guards, at the head of which he captured the castle of Würzburg on October 8, 1631. Brahe took part in the long duel between Gustavus and Wallenstein around Nuremberg as general of infantry, and commanded the left wing at Lützen on November 6, 1632, where he was the only Swedish general officer present. At the very beginning of the fight he **received a gunshot wound to his left knee** so severe that he had to retire from the battle. After the fighting ended Brahe travelled to Naumburg to recuperate but his condition deteriorated over the next few weeks and he finally died on November 21, 1632 at the age of 28. Brahe was buried in the church at Östra Ryd.

Count Per Brahe the Younger (18 February 1602 – 12 September 1680) was a Swedish soldier, statesman, and author. He was a Privy Councillor from 1630 and Lord High Steward from 1640.

Brahe was born on Rydboholm (now in Österåker Municipality) in Uppland. He was the son of riksråd Count Abraham Pedersson Brahe of Visingsborg (1569–1630) and Elsa Gyllenstierna of Lundholm, and as such the brother of Margareta Brahe and Nils Brahe, and the cousin of Ebba Brahe. He was the grandson of Per Brahe the Elder (1520–1590), one of Gustavus Vasa's Privy Councillors,

After the death of King Charles X in 1660, Brahe, as Lord High Steward, became one of the regents of Sweden for the second time (he had held a similar office during the minority of Queen Christina, 1632–1644), and during the difficult year 1660 he had entire control of both foreign and domestic affairs. He died on 2 September 1680 at his castle Bogesund in Uppland. He also held the castles Visingsborg at Visingsö and Brahehus on the mainland by Gränna, where during his lifetime he had held more than regal pomp.

Portrait, Karl Gustav Wrangel. 1650-1676.

Portrait. Gustav II Adolf. Merian

Equestrian Portrait of Carl Gustaf Wrangel on horseback.
KLOCKER Ehrenstrahl.

Fältmarskalk Carl Gustaf Wrangel (also Carl Gustav Wrangel; 23 December 1613 – 5 July 1676) was a Swedish statesman and military commander who commanded the Swedish forces in the Thirty Years', Torstenson, Bremen, Second Northern and Scanian wars.

A Baltic German, he held the ranks of a field marshal, commander-in-chief of the Swedish forces in Germany (1646–1648), and Lord High Admiral of Sweden (since 1657). Wrangel was governor-general of Swedish Pomerania (1648–1652 and 1656–1676) and since 1664, Lord High Constable of Sweden and a member of the Privy Council. He held the title of a Count of Salmis until 1665, thereafter he was Count of Sölvesborg; by 1673, Wrangel's title was "Count of Sölvesborg, freiherr of Lindeberg and Ludenhof, lord of Skokloster, Bremervörde, Wrangelsburg, Spyker, Rappin, Ekebyhov, Gripenberg and Rostorp".

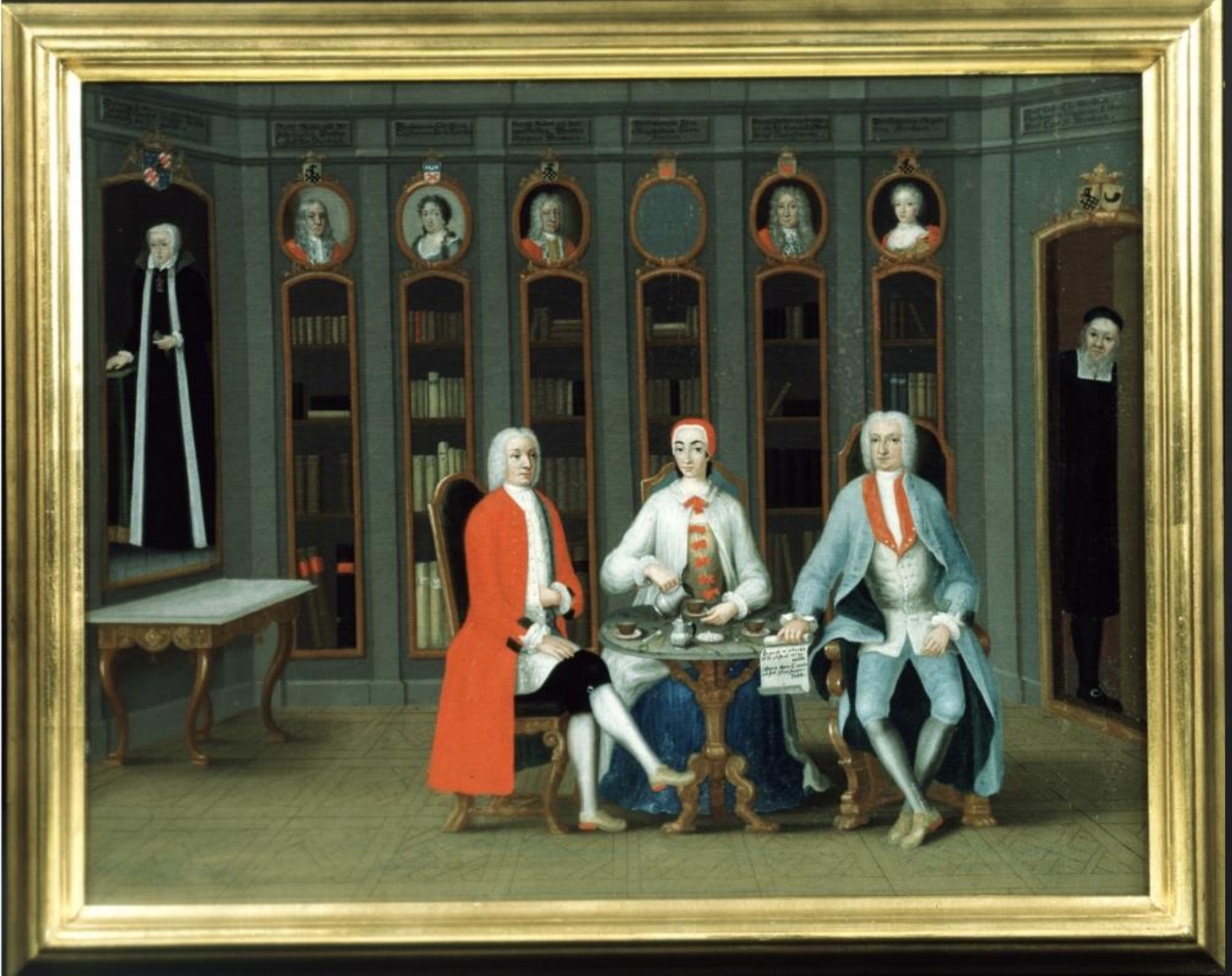
From 1658, Wrangel was supreme judge in Uppland, and from 1660, chancellor of the University of Greifswald. He held several estates, primarily in the Swedish dominions, where he constructed representative mansions - Wrangelsburg in Pomerania bears his name until today. Wrangel was a close friend of Charles X Gustav of Sweden.

Queen Christina

Christina (18 December 1626 – 19 April 1689), the only surviving legitimate child of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and his wife Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg, reigned as Queen of Sweden from 1632 until her abdication in 1654. At the age of six, Christina succeeded her father upon his death at the Battle of Lützen, but began ruling the Swedish Empire when she reached the age of 18 in 1644.

Portrait. Queen Kristina. Wuchters.

Portraits of Children from the 1651st



Portrait. 1740th

Countess Eva Bielke, 1677-1715

Portrait of Abraham Brahe, 1669-1728

Eva Bielke born 1677 dead 1715. Husband Abraham Brahe (M. in Stettin, Poland)

Coate of Arms Bielke

Young Eva Bielke

Countess Beata Capricorn

(1533–1583)

Her children

Joakim (1550-1567)
Erik (1552-1614)
Margareta (1553-1553)
Cecilia (1554-1554)
Ebba (1555-1634)
Katarina (1556-1596)
Gustav (1558-1615)
Margareta (1559-1638)
Anna (1562-1565)
Magnus (1564-1633)
Johan (1566-1566)
Sigrid (1568-1608)[5]
Abraham (1569-1630)

Count Magnus Brahe (1564–1633) was a Swedish noble. Being both Lord High Constable and Lord High Steward of Sweden, he was a notable figure in the 17th century Sweden.

Magnus Brahe, a son of Per Brahe the Elder and Beata Stenbock and nephew of queen dowager Catherine Stenbock, was born at Tynnelsö Palace on 25 September 1564. He was the brother of Erik Brahe (1552–1614), Gustaf Brahe (1558–1615), Margareta Brahe (1559–1638), Sigrid Brahe and Abraham Brahe (1569–1630).

He became a chamberlain of King Sigismund in 1590. Four years later, he left Sigismund and started to support Sigismund's cousin Duke Carl, who was an enemy of Sigismund and challenged the king for the throne. Brahe received various important assignments from Duke Carl, and eventually, in 1602, Brahe became Lord High Constable (Swedish: riksmarsk) and a member of the Swedish Privy Council.

Noble from 1561 and 1625
Terminated line 1930

Portrait of Magnus Brahe.

Erik Brahe, 1722- 1756

Portrait of Magnus Brahe.

Erik Brahe, 1722- 1756

Erik Brahe.

Nils Fredrik Brahe, 1812- 1850

Portrait. Per Brahe Beck.

Per Brahe, 1746, 1772.

Per Brahe the Elder
(1520-1590)

Magnus Brahe, 1790- 1844,

BEATA DE LA GARDIE COMITISSA
POST PATA CONSORTIS CAMPI MARE
S'HALL I.L.ENARDT TORSTENSON
NVPTA PETRO BRAHE DROTZETO
COMITI IN WISINGSBORGH

Portrait. Beata de la Gardie.

Erik Brahe.

Portrait of Margaret Eriksdotter Vasa. Original painted by Hillebrandt.

Magnus Fredrik Brahe, 1756- 1826

Nils Fredrik Brahe, 1812- 1850

Portrait. Per Brahe Beck.

National Vice Admiral Count Nils Nilsson Brahe.

Birthdate: 10 April 1633

Birthplace: Anklam, Pommern, Germany

Death: 25 Januari 1699

Stockholm, Sweden

Relatives:
Son of Greve Nils Abrahamsson Brahe af Visingsborg the elder and Anna Margareta Bielke
Husband of Grevinna Margareta Juliana Wrangel
Father of Grevinna Eleonora Margareta Bonde; Greve Per Carl Brahe af Visingsborg; Magnus Brahe af Visingsborg and Greve Abraham Nilsson Brahe af Visingsborg
Brother of Grevinna Elsa Elisabet Brahe

Aurora Wilhelmina Koskul.

Ulrika Katarina Koskull, 1759- 1805

Aurora Wilhelmina Brahe née Koskull (22 November 1778 – 19 February 1852) was a Swedish lady-in-waiting and politically active salonist.

Aurora Wilhelmina Koskull was the daughter of the courtier Baron Otto Anders Koskull and Amalia Beata Silfversparre.

She married her aunt's rich widower, Count Magnus Fredrik Brahe. (B.1756 – d. 1826) She had two children, Ulrika Vilhelmina Brahe (1808–1836) and Magnus Brahe (1810–1844)

Per Brahe, 1746, 1772.

Per Brahe the Elder
(1520-1590)

Joachim Brahe (died 1520)

Joachim Brahe killed in Stockholm Bloodbath

The Stockholm Bloodbath (Swedish: Stockholms blodbad, Danish: Det Stockholmske Blodbad) was a trial that led to a series of executions in Stockholm between 7 and 9 November 1520.

Christian II of Denmark

Margareta Eriksdotter (Vasa)
Wife

Ruled Sweden from 1520 until 1521.

Christian II (1 July 1481 – 25 January 1559) was a Scandinavian monarch under the Kalmar Union. He reigned as King of Denmark and Norway from 1513 until 1523 and of Sweden from 1520 until 1521. From 1513 to 1523, he was concurrently Duke of Schleswig and Holstein in joint rule with his uncle Frederick.

Stockholm Bloodbath

The massacre and deeds in the Old Town of Stockholm is the primary reason why Christian is remembered in Sweden, as Christian the Tyrant (Kristian Tyrann).

At 12 o'clock that night (7 Nov. 1520) the bishops of Skara and Strängnäs were led out into the great square and beheaded. Fourteen noblemen, three burgomasters, fourteen town councillors of Stockholm were then drowned or decapitated.

Christian ordered that Sten Sture's body should be dug up and burnt, as well as the body of his little child.

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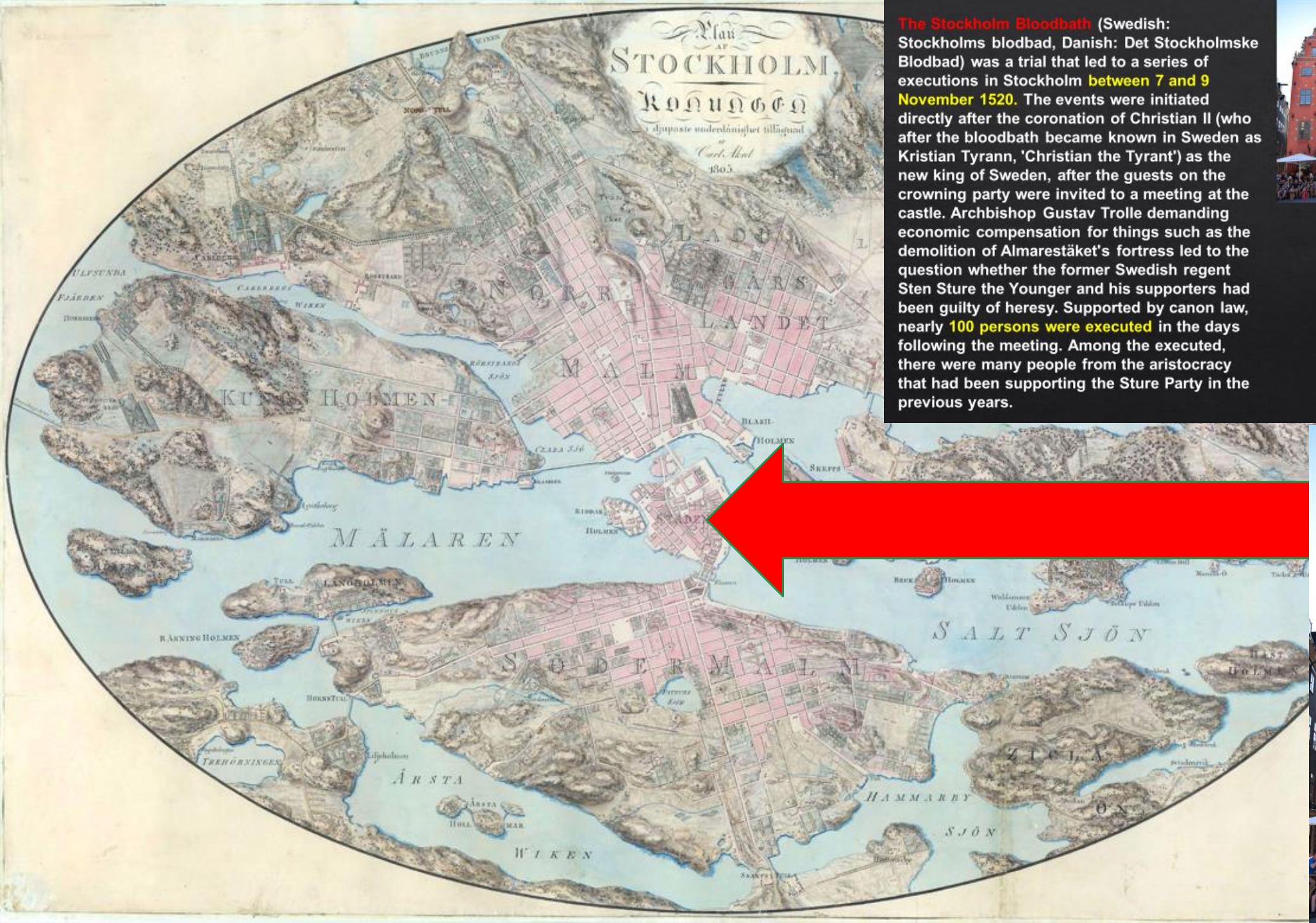

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Stockholm Bloodbath

The killing

82 Beheaded

10 Hanged

10 hanged